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BULLETIN OF FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTIONS.

June 24 to July 1, 1910.

NEW PLANT IMMIGRANTS.

LIQUIDAMBAR FORMOSANA. (Hamamelidaceae.) 28157. Mow Fong tree from Wuchang, Hupeh, China. Presented by Director Whong, Chinese Government College of Agriculture. For distribution later.

MACHILUS SP. (Lauraceae.) 28128. From Yachow, West China. Presented by Mr. H. J. Openshaw. "A splendid hard wood tree which I think ought to grow in the lower altitudes. It is insect proof and is almost as hard as teak." (Openshaw.) For distribution later.

MALVAVISCUS SP. (Malvaceae.) 28283. Collected by Messrs. Rose, Standley and Russell at Mazatlan, Mexico. "Shrub or small tree, 10 to 20 feet high, with large, cordate leaves. The scarlet flowers are very attractive and are followed by globular scarlet fruits. This tree is cultivated in patios at Mazatlan, and I would suggest trying these seed in Florida and Southern California, and the growing of a few in your greenhouses here." (J. N. Rose.) For distribution later.

MANGIFERA INDICA. (Anacardiaceae.) 28275. Mango from Miami, Florida. Presented by Messrs. Hickson Bros. "Cecil. Form oblong, flattened; size large or medium; surface moderately smooth; color greenish-yellow, marbled with rich yellow; dots numerous, subcutaneous, green and gray; bloom whitish; skin medium thick, tenacious; seed long, flat; flesh yellow, rather tender, juicy, very little fiber; flavor sweet, pleasant, aromatic; quality good to very good; season probably 4 to 6 weeks earlier than Sandersha." (W. N. Irwin.) For distribution later.

MEDICAGO SATIVA. (Fabaceae.) 28278. Alfalfa from Pin-chow, China. Presented by Mr. Berthold Laufer, who procured it from Mr. Nelson, China Inland Mission, Pin-chow. "The young plants of this alfalfa are much used for greens and eaten by the people. For fodder it is nearly all used green. The Chinese do not dry much clover for hay. As a rule it is cut three times during the summer, not reckoning when they first pick the tender plants for greens." (Nelson.) For distribution later.

MEDICAGO SP. (Fabaceae.) 28152. From Baku, Caucasus, Russia. A perennial medicago with small racemes of blue flowers.

It has small, scanty foliage, but grows on most remarkably dry and stony places, and is green after all other vegetation has turned brown. (Meyer's introduction.)

MESPILUS GERMANICA. (Malaceae.) 27701-702. Two varieties of medlars from Belgrade, Servia. Presented by the Chief of the Culture Department, Servian Royal Ministry of Agriculture. No. 27701. Var. Royal. No. 27702. Vrlo kroupna moushmoula. A very large variety. For distribution later.

MOMORDICA ZEYLANICA. (Cucurbitaceae.) 28284. Collected by Messrs. Rose, Standley and Russell, near Culiacan, Mexico. "A vine climbing to a height of from 10 to 20 feet, forming a dense mass of foliage and producing an abundance of small, orange-colored fruits which open, exposing the bright scarlet seeds. More delicate and attractive than the other species in cultivation. A splendid climber for trellis work." (J. N. Rose.) For distribution later.

NICOTIANA TABACUM. (Solanaceae.) 28191. From Pirapo, Paraguay. Presented by Mr. J. Eliot Coit. "The friend from whom I received this seed described it as being a high quality filler tobacco, which under extremely poor management, is said to yield a leaf somewhat inferior to the Cuban, but decidedly superior to the American grown." (Coit.) For distribution later.

ORYZA SATIVA. (Poaceae.) 28158-175. Eighteen varieties of rice from Wuchang, Hupeh, China. Presented by Director Whong, Chinese Government College of Agriculture. For distribution later.

ORYZA SATIVA. (Poaceae.) 28304-305. Two varieties of rice from Annam, French Indo-China. Procured by Mr. Miller Joblin, Consul, from the Chief of the Agricultural Service in Annam. No. 28304. Lua chum. No. 28305. Luachiem.

PANICUM FASCICULATUM. (Poaceae.) 28196. From Gualan, Guatemala. Presented by Dr. J. N. Rose, Associate Curator, National Museum. For distribution later.

PERILLA FRUTESCENS. (Menthaceae.) 27558. From Choon Chun, Korea. Presented by Mr. J. Robert Moose. "Herb 3 to 4 feet high, cultivated in the mountains at an altitude of from 1,000 to 3,500 feet. From the seeds is expressed a sweet, culinary oil, much esteemed by the Chinese, locally." (E. H. Wilson.) For distribution later.

- PHASEOLUS LUNATUS.** (Fabaceae.) 27506-509. A collection of four varieties of beans from Tamatave, Madagascar. Procured by Mr. W. G. Morse, from the Bureau of Manufactures. For distribution later.
- PHASEOLUS SP.** (Fabaceae.) 28190. From near Villa Union, Sonora, Mexico. Collected and presented by Dr. J. N. Rose, Associate Curator, National Museum. For distribution later.
- PHYSALIS SP.** (Solanaceae.) 28317. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen. "From seed saved by me from fresh fruit purchased at a bazaar at Samarcand, Turkestan. This fruit is commonly sold strung on long threads. The bright red, inflated pods are quite ornamental." (Hansen.) For distribution later.
- PISUM SATIVUM.** (Fabaceae.) 28314. Field pea from Russia. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen. "A remarkable mutation, appearing in the plant breeding experiments at the Imperial Agricultural College, Moscow. It forms a single stem with all the seed at the top, with 50 percent of the weight going to seed. Value undetermined." (Hansen.) For distribution later.
- PRUNUS AVIUM.** (Amygdalaceae.) 27771. From Tiflis, Caucasus, Russia. A native Caucasian variety of cherry called Sari-Gilaz. Fruits large, heart-shaped, slightly compressed from the sides; color yellow; flesh light yellow, slightly translucent; taste sour-sweet; stone large, slightly oval, easily separated from pulp. Ripe beginning of June. A very prolific bearer. (Meyer's introduction.)
- PRUNUS SP.** (Amygdalaceae.) 27700. From Belgrade, Servia. Presented by the Chief of the Culture Department, Servian Royal Ministry of Agriculture. "Servian. By this name is known a variety of dark plum that ripens very late in autumn. 'Pekmez' (marmalade) is made of them." (From the labels in the tubes.) For distribution later.
- PSIDIIUM GUAJAVA.** (Myrtaceae.) 28187. Guava grown at the Subtropical Laboratory, Miami, Florida. "This is a white-fleshed guava, rather larger than the average fruit found on the market and with seeds less numerous. In flavor it is mild and sweet. Mr. Pound, from whom the budwood was obtained, claims to have found nearly seedless fruits on this tree." (P. J. Wester.) For distribution later.

PYRUS SP. (Malaceae.) 27699. Summer butter-pear. From Belgrade, Servia. Presented by the Chief of the Culture Department, Servian Royal Ministry of Agriculture. For distribution later.

QUERCUS SP. (Fabaceae.) 28176. Oak from Wuchang, Hupeh, China. Presented by Director Whong, Chinese Government College of Agriculture. Native name, Ung se lai. For distribution later.

SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM. (Poaceae.) 28193. Scions of an early variety of sugar cane from Okinawa ken, Kiushiu, Japan. Purchased from the Yokohama Nursery Co. For distribution later.

SOLANUM SP. (Solanaceae.) 27903. From near the baths of Chillian, Chile, at an altitude of about 2,200 meters above sea level. Received through Mr. Jose D. Husbands, Limavida, Chile. "A friend of mine procured these seeds from a plant which he says is very much like a potato. The tubers could not be obtained as they were growing in the dirt, within the crevices of rocks, very deep down. This may possibly be *Solanum etubersum*." (Husbands.) For distribution later.

SORBUS SP. (Malaceae.) 28177. From Wuchang, Hupeh, China. Presented by Director Whong, Chinese Government College of Agriculture. Native name, Yo dzor tsz. For distribution later.

TABEBUIA SP. (Bignoniaceae.) 28285. Collected by Messrs. Rose, Standley and Russell at Alamos, Mexico. "A tree 20 feet high. Produces an abundance of large, yellow Catalpa-like flowers, which appear before the leaves. The leaves are compound and somewhat like the horse-chestnut. It would be a desirable ornamental shrub or tree for the arid parts of the Southwest." (J. N. Rose.) For distribution later.

THEA SINENSIS. (Theaceae.) 28178. Tea from Wuchang, Hupeh, China. Presented by Director Whong, Chinese Government College of Agriculture. For distribution later.

TRACHYCARPUS EXCELSUS. (Phoenicaceae.) 28179-180. From Wuchang, Hupeh, China. Presented by Director Whong, Chinese Government College of Agriculture. "A dwarf palm, trunk covered with hair. For lawn decoration, or garden." (Husbands.) For distribution later.

TRIFOLIUM SPP. (Fabaceae.) 28311-313. Native clovers, one from Moscow Province, Russia, one from Kharkov Province, Southern Russia, and the third from near Tomsk, Siberia. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen. For distribution later.

TRIFOLIUM SP. (Fabaceae.) 28324. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen. "This is usually called Hungarian clover, a perennial allied to red clover, but earlier and less tender in foliage. This present sample deserves especial attention because it is found wild in the Kharkov Province, Southern Russia. It should prove hardier than the Hungarian form of the species." (Hansen.) For distribution later.

TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE. (Fabaceae.) 28309-310. From Finland. Procured by Prof. N. E. Hansen. No. 28309. From Uleaborg Province. No. 28310. From Vasa Province. "Native red clover, from seed cultivated there about one hundred years. This is the original seed from the peasants, not cleaned or selected." (Hansen.) For distribution later.

VICIA SP. (Fabaceae.) 28315. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen. "A native vetch from Pskoff Province near Beloscrsk, in the Baltic Sea region south of St. Petersburg. The peasants grind it for bread. They say it is good food for the table as well as for fodder and grain." (Hansen.) For distribution later.

ZIZYPHUS SPP. (Rhamnaceae.) 28129-130. From Maskat, Oman, Arabia. Procured by Mr. John A. Ray, American Consul. "The jujube tree grows in this dry country without any attention or irrigation. The fruit is relished by the natives, but I do not think Americans will care for it. It has a taste vaguely resembling the red haw of Texas." (Ray.) No. 28129. Z. jujuba. "Jarrari. This variety has very hard seeds, and the name is supposed to refer to the act of pulling the stones out of one's mouth and throwing them away." (Ray.) No. 28130. Z. oxyphylla. "Qadhmani. This name refers to the fact that they can be chewed up, seeds and all. Some call them Makki, as they are thought to have been introduced here from the City of Mecca." (Ray.) For distribution later.

NOTES FROM FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

ITALY, Naples. Mr. Willy Muller, June 30. Sends list of Yucca hybrids, with prices.

TURKESTAN, ASKABAD. MR. F. N. MEYER, AGRICULTURAL EXPLORER.

Writes that Turkestan does not compare favorably with the Caucasus. It is very hot and dry, and the vegetation not very varied. The temperature was 100° F. at 8 A. M. the day he wrote. Most trees have to be watered periodically or they die in one or two years. In Krasnovodsk, which is quite mild in winter, there is a beautiful flowering bush, *Poinciana gilliesii*, which thrives with very little irrigation; *Eleagnus angustifolia*, *Populus diversifolia* and a species of *Saxaul* bush, also need very little water. There are, however, apparently few trees that resist the aridness of the Central Asian plains, where hot summers are followed by cold winters, and high winds blow frequently in both winter and summer. The trees that look the best are the native form of *Ulmus campestris*, the Chinese *Ailanthus glandulosa*, and the North American *Robinia pseudacacia*. There are lots of apricots, cherries, plums and cucumbers on the market. The fruits are all of small size, apparently nearly all seedlings, and according to Mr. Meyer's interpreter, all are imported from Persia, where in the northern part between the Vudsnur and Mesked, he saw whole mountain sides covered with wild apricots. Mr. Meyer has seen trains of camels come in loaded with cucumbers and apricots. The apricots are sweet-kerneled. He will send seeds.